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Substantive session of 1993
Geneva, 28 June-30 July 1993
ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
Agenda item 16

PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATIONAL RESOURCES IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN AND OTHER ARAB TERRITORIES

Algeria,* Angola, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea,* Iraq,* Madagascar, Malaysia, Morocco, Nigeria, Qatar,* Saudi Arabia,* Senegal,* Sudan,* Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia* and Yemen:* draft resolution

Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and on the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 47/172 of 22 December 1992,

Recalling also its resolution 1992/57 of 31 July 1992,

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* In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council

GE.93-70309 (E)

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and other resolutions affirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, 1/ to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Expressing its concern at the continued construction, by the Israeli occupying Power, of settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including the settlements of new immigrants therein,

Welcoming the Middle East peace process started at Madrid on 30 October 1991 and recognizing that a complete freeze of settlement activity would significantly enhance the prospects for progress in this process,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General; 2/

2. Deplores the establishment of settlements by Israel in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the other Arab territories occupied since 1967, and regards the settlements as illegal and an obstacle to peace;

3. Recognizes the economic and social adverse repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied by Israel since 1967, and on the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan;

4. Strongly deplores Israel's practices in the occupied Palestinian territory and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, in particular its confiscation of land, its appropriation of water resources, its depletion of other economic resources and its displacement and deportation of the population of those territories;

1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973.

2/ A/48/188-E/1993/78.

5. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the population of the occupied Syrian Golan to their natural and all other economic resources, and regards any infringement thereof as being without any legal validity;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a comprehensive report on the economic and social consequences of the Israeli exploitation of the natural resources of the occupied Palestinian territory and of the occupied Syrian Golan.

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Agenda item 15 (m)

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION: PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS)

Algeria*, Australia, Austria, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland*, Morocco, Netherlands*, Romania, Senegal*, Sweden*, Switzerland*, Tunisia*, Ukraine, United States of America, Uruguay*, Venezuela*, and Zimbabwe*: draft resolution

Coordination of United Nations activities related to HIV/AIDS

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on the implementation of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS and on the coordination of HIV/AIDS activities at the global and country levels; 1/

Welcoming the establishment of the Task Force on HIV/AIDS Coordination by the Management Committee of the Global Programme on AIDS,

Recalling decisions 93/14 and 93/27 of 18 June 1993 adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its fortieth session; 2/

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* In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

1/ A/48/159-E/1993/59, annex.

2/ See E/1993/L.24. For the final text, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 15 (E/1993/35).

1. Supports fully World Health Assembly resolution WHA.46.37 of 14 May 1993, in which the Director-General of the World Health Organization is requested to study in close collaboration with all organizations and bodies concerned of the United Nations system, the feasibility and practicability of establishing a joint and co-sponsored United Nations programme on HIV and AIDS and to develop options for such a programme;

2. Calls upon the heads of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Children's Fund and invites the heads of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Bank to cooperate fully in the consultative process established in World Health Assembly resolution WHA.46.37 to carry out the study;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to invite the Director-General of the World Health Organization to include the outcome of the aforementioned study in the next biennial report on progress in the implementation of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS, to be submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

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ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
Agenda item 15 (e)

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION:
NATURAL RESOURCES

Draft decisions submitted by the Acting Chairman of the Economic Committee, Mr. René Valéry Mongbe (Benin)

Report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its first session

The Economic and Social Council, having considered the report of the Committee on Natural Resources, 1/

(a) Decides, in accordance with recommendations contained in chapter I, section A, of the above report that the second session of the Committee should meet in 1994 and the normal two-year meeting cycle resume at that time and the third session be held in 1996;

(b) Adopts the agenda of the second session of the Committee, annexed below, which is based on section Q of chapter I of the report, with the inclusion of an additional item entitled "Review and recasting of recommendations made at its first session", and requests the Secretariat to prepare reports related to this agenda, as required, taking into account existing reports and studies on these issues;

1/ E/1993/28.

(c) Requests the Committee on Natural Resources to review at its second session, as a matter of priority, its recommendations relating to water with a view to making a contribution to the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development at its second session, in 1994;

(d) Requests the Committee on Natural Resources, at its second session, to review and recast the recommendations of its first session by following, with the assistance of the Secretariat, a standard pattern of reporting when presenting its recommendations to the Economic and Social Council.

ANNEX

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE SECOND SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

3. Activities of the United Nations system in the field of water and mineral resources, and inter-agency coordination.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on activities of the organizations of the United Nations system and inter-agency coordination in the field of water resources (including disaster prevention and mitigation in the field of water resources; particular emphasis to be given to issues of public participation and the role of women in the development and management of water resources).

Report of the Secretary-General on technical cooperation activities of the United Nations system in the mining sector (with particular emphasis on projects aimed at enhancing the capacity of developing countries and economies in transition, and including disaster prevention and mitigation in the field of mineral resources).

Report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to the Governing Council of UNDP on the activities of the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration.

Report of the Secretary-General on existing international principles, rules and regulations governing the relationship between the owner of data collected through remote-sensing techniques and the country to which such data are related, as well as on the present state of activities within the United Nations system (taking into account recent advances in remote sensing, geophysics, data processing and other relevant techniques).

4. Review and recasting of the recommendations made at the first session.

5. Review of progress on water-related issues:

(a) Review of progress, constraints and limitations in the implementation of water-related issues (including inputs from specialized agencies and regional commissions);

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on action taken by Governments towards meeting the objectives of the Mar del Plata Action Plan and Agenda 21 on water-related issues.

(b) Consideration of new instruments for global action;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on activities related to instruments for global action in other environmental areas and on the substantive content of such instruments.

6. Legislative and institutional aspects of water resources management.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on institutional and legal issues related to integrated water resources management.

7. Economic and social development needs in the mineral sector:

(a) Flow of financial resources, development and transfer of technology to develop the mineral resources in developing countries and economies in transition;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on ways and means of facilitating the flow of financial resources and the development and transfer of technology to develop the mineral resources sector of developing countries and economies in transition.

(b) Regional mineral resource assessment programmes;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General containing a review of regional mineral resource assessment programmes and resource needs.

(c) Small-scale mining activities in developing countries and economies in transition.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on small-scale mining activities in developing countries and economies in transition (including social and environmental impacts related to legislation and regulations; and mechanized operations, with special attention to the role and contribution of women).

8. Effects of environmental protection and conservation policies on the mineral sector (including consideration of available studies by concerned entities of the United Nations system on the impact on the environment of exploration and mining, and review of state-of-the-art technologies dealing with processing of mining wastes and tailings).

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on the effects of changing environmental legislation and regulations applicable to the mining industry on a global basis.

9. Provisional agenda for the third session of the Committee.

10. Adoption of the report of the Committee on its second session.